WEDNESDAY, JULY 25, 1888.

The Greatest Change in Our History. Our esteemed free trading contemporary, the Philadelphia Record, which lost some what of its fulness of tone while the Hon. ROGER Q. MILLS was indulging in a few prudent little backslides in favor of protection and the Democracy in the pivotal

tirmer, more satisfied, more assured: "The passage of the Mute bill in the House marks an epoch in the political history of the country. Whatever

States, now finds its voice again, fuller,

According to our contemporary's reasoning. the epoch just begun will be indeed one of the most momentous and revolutionary in our history. For the first time, the argument by the candidate of one of the great contending parties is for the permanent cetablishment of the internal revenue system, or at least for its continuance until all protective features have disappeared from the tariff. Mr. MILLS's sop to Connecticut politics in the shape of a partial reduction of the tobacco tax will not materially impair this plan. The financial condition of the country is still such that free trade would become easy and practicable. If not absolutely necessary, in about twenty years. At the end of that period the internal revenue would be nearly suffielent to meet the entire Federal expenses, and almost the whole tariff, protective or not, would go. And this, too, in a time of perfect peace, and while the prospect of the country's growth is infinitely greater than it appeared to the first statesmen who thought that its resources would best be developed through a protective tariff.

Our Philadelphia contemporary says that there will be no more backsliding after this, and it is reasonable to think that the first movement to establish the new principle would be the most difficult and unsatisfactory, and that the rest would be comparatively easy and proportionately more rapid and more decisive. The history of internal taxes is extremely simple. It has been such that if the policy which has been observed for nearly a hundred years were to be sustained in the future their appearance and disappearance could be foretold by any respectable schoolboy.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON first procured the passage of an internal revenue tax in 1791, a Revolutionary statesman in nearly Revolutionary times. This was repealed during the Administration of JEFFERSON and at his recommendation, and again our national development went on under the tariff alone. Internal taxes were heard of in 1808, when a war cloud arose for a time, but they falled to pass beyond the stage of theory until 1813, when the extraordinary expenses of the war of 1812 gave them a second life. Then they were repealed again utterly in 1817, under President Madison, and the tariff once more assumed its undivided function of supporting the Government until, in 1861, the great war began, of which the last deep stiges of expenditure, the sole justification for internal taxes, according to Democratic precedent, will have disappeared in about twenty years.

The simple reversal of this time-honored principle would constitute a revolution in our political system such as has never yet been seen, and when the same policy which would effect this would as a matter of unavoidable necessity kill protection with the tariff, the approaching change becomes so portentous that even the most rabid free trader may raise a voice in denial that this is the end which he would wish to see.

The Bill to Centralize the Militia

The bill which Senator Manderson has just introduced for the enlistment by the President of 100,000 volunteers during a term of from three to five years, to be known as the National Guard, embodies the ideas of some people who wish to centralize the militia forces. The measure as it stands does not interfere with the existing State militia, and these organizations and the prosed Federal volunteers might be maintained side by side. But in practice they would probably interfere. Congress now makes an appropriation of \$400,000 a year to arm and equip the militia, and this is divided among the State organizations. The first effect of the new measure would be to destroy any hope of increasing this amount, and the second might be to procure the reduction and perhaps the entire withdrawal of this gift. It would be argued that Congress, having at length exercised its constitutional authority to provide for organtzing as well as arming the militia, its appropriations should go to the militia so organized, leaving States which refused to accept this organization, or which desired to keep up additional troops, to maintain them at their own expense.

The result would be the general transfer of the forces in many States from the local to the national organization. That this may be contemplated by the new scheme is perhaps indicated in its fixing upon 100,000 as the number of the proposed troops. In round numbers 100,000 is about the existing strength of the State and Territorial organizations in the aggregate. Thus one question at issue is whether this or the existing State militia ought to be the system established and fostered, since either would probably have to live at the expense of the other.

Looked at in that view, the proposed plan is not free from objections. It has had, no doubt, many advocates in past years, and the main idea was at one time taken up by Gen. Sheridan, who, in his annual report for 1884, urged that Congress should designate the number of men to be enrolled in the National Guard in each State. Yet it is only necessary to look at great cities like New York and Philadelphia to see the effect of the provision in the pending bill that not than 400 of the volunteers are to be enlisted from any one Congress district.

If the new plan proceeds on the idea that it is the militia contemplated by the Constitution and by the founders of the republic. this can easily be shown to be a mistake. The old act of 1792, under President WASHznoron's Administration, still on the statute books though practically obsolete, created a uniform militia by making it consist of all able-bodied men between 18 and 45 years of age not specially exempted. This would now constitute a militia of millions, instead of the hundred thousand proposed. Such an organization was contemplated then because the security of the young republic was still not assured. Even in those days it proved too unwieldy to be put into operation. But now the arming, uniforming, and paying of such a force would be a prodigious and needless burden, and not only a nuisance but a possible source of grave peril

Yet if once a departure is made from the original militia contemplated, the State forces now in actual existence have a claim over any new organization, in virtue of their having been for years recognized and provided for by the national Government. There are even questions of gratitude and of vested | to the public, but whose patronage does not

rights to be considered. Up to about fifty years ago the militia system was in most parts of the country a wreck. The States gradually brought out volunteer bodies, and hen others under State enlistments which pecame the organizations of to-day. It was this body of militia that performed the great service of the spring of 1801 in taking the field in defence of the Union until volunteers for the war could be enlisted. Many of them have charter rights, and nearly all have olements of corps pride, and local and State ustoms, affiliations, names, and numbers which ought not to be sacrificed by merging into a national organization unless some

great good is to follow. Of course a leading object in the proposed plan is to secure greater uniformity of organization, drill, discipline, administration, dress, arms, and equipment, and methods of encampment and practice. Such uniformity is desirable, and has been gradually approached through the common model afforded by the regular army. It would seem practicable to secure further gains in this direction by attaching proper conditions to the disbursement of the annual funds. But since the present militia force, with its natural growth, appears great enough in the appropriate, it is hardly wise to divert from it a part of the support counted upon from Congress, even should the proposed national volunteers or volunteer reserve of the Congress districts be a quite

different force, with a different organization. Some New Matches.

An inspiring bit of news at the present functure comes through the medium of our esteemed contemporary, the Pioneer-Press: Curror, Iowa, July 20.—The capital stock of the Climton Woodenware and Match Factory Company was incoreased to-day from \$30,000 to \$50,000, the surplus being added by St. Paul, Minneapolia, Chicago, Buffalo, and Philadelphia parties. A large stone building will at once be commenced in which to make Fyson's fusee matches ow only obtainable from Europe. The capacity will hands. The material for sticks, boxes, and crates is of tainable here cheap. The patentee of the match has invested in the enterprise.

This is a new American industry in which many workmen will be employed making wares which hitherto have been the product of hands in foreign countries. All the advantages of such an institution will soon be felt by the country generally and by the Iowa farmers in particular.

At the same time honor to whom it is due. This new native industry has been established as a consequence of the protective tariff on matches, of which the foremost advocate and saving agency has been the Hon. THOMAS F. BAYARD of Delaware, now

the Secretary of State. The Hon. ROGER Q. MILLS of Texas also deserves gratitude for not taking the tariff off: something which there was very positive evidence for thinking he would have liked to do. Iowa and Delaware both owe a debt to these distinguished champions of their local industries.

The Bobtail Car.

There is no doubt that the driver of a bobtail car has his hands full of work. He must manage his horse, watch for passengers, furnish change, register fares, and stop to let passengers on and off, besides looking out to avoid collisions with other vehicles and accidents to confused or careless pedestrians.

But the omnibus driver has an even harder task. While the other usually has only one horse to manage, he has two horses, and has not the advantage of a track over which to drive. Yet he must be on the alert to perform all the other and multifarious duties of his brother of the bobtail car.

There is also another question to be considered, and it is whether, as a matter of fact, there are more accidents caused by the bobtail cars proportionately to their numbers than by the cars carrying a conductor We infer from a question put by the counse of the Twenty-third Street Rallway Company at the Coroner's inquest in the case of Mrs. Levy, killed by a bobtail car on that road, that he expected to show that more people are injured by the cars with conduc tors on a particular line. The question was not allowed, and if it had been allowed it would have proved nothing as to the comparative danger of the two kinds of cars. To be worth anything, the comparison should include a great number of cars running under similar conditions as to the crowding of the streets through which they pass.

Yet it may be that accidents are as frequent on the lines with conductors as on those without them. The bobtail car driver may be made the more vigilant because of the very variety of his duties. He must be wide awake at every moment, while the other's wits may at times go wool gathering as he automatically manages his horses trusting to the conductor to supply his de ficiencies meanwhile. Just now a terrible accident has brought the bobtail car into reproach; but, under the same circumstances, might not Mrs. LEVY have been run over by a car with a conductor? We know that people are killed by the other cars. though such accidents proportionately are very few, and far less than the number

caused by private vehicles.

Unquestionably there is nothing to be said in favor of the bobtall car, except so far as the pecuniary interests of the company are concerned, and when the absolute neces sities of the public could not be met otherwise. It imposes too much work on driver and passenger both. Though the Court of Appenis has decided that a car company may require passengers to deposit their fares in a box as a part of the implied contract under which they ride, they are often put to great inconvenience in doing it. The situation of a passenger on the rear platform of a crowded bobtail car is very trying, though not so trying as that of the man standing near the fare box and the change aperture, and who must act as fare taker and change deliverer for the whole party.

But if the system exists is it not because of its necessity? When the Fifth avenue omnibuses were started they each had a boy conductor, or guard, to make change and receive fares, and the vehicle took no more passengers than it could accommodate with seat. Newspapers praised the new system, of course, but it came near bankrupting the company, and people who were refused admittance into omnibuses which had already their complement of passengers cried out in angry protest against the innovation. Therefore, the boy conductors were dismissed, passengers were required to put their fare in a box, and everybody who could cram in was taken up by the vehicle, the more the merrier. As a consequence, the company's finances improved and the number of pro-

tests decreased. If the bobtail car companies do not have onductors is it not because, as a rule, they cannot make money enough to pay them. and when they find it profitable to employ them, will they not take on conductors, as a matter of course? The employment of a conductor of course involves an extra horse and a larger car, and therefore a heavy increase of expenso. This additional expense would have prevented the establishment of many lines which are of great convenience

or did not justify the outlay. It was there-fore a question of bobtail cars or no cars. But the Twenty-third street line seems to

have reached a point where the bobtail car is no longer an economical necessity. It is paying dividends enough, and has patronage enough to substitute the others. Besides it needs conductors especially, for it carries a great number of passengers, runs through prewded streets, and prosees others on which the traffic is great.

Ravvy and Caddy.

Those who study the relations between the two precious mackerels now visiting in disguise the Democratic establishment cannot fall to observe that Monsieur Ravvy, of the Evening Post, is by far the bolder and more

original spirit. The initiative is always with RAVVY. He does the thinking for the pair. The plots and plans, the attacks on legitimate mempers of the Democratic household, the attitude of airy case and impudent assumption, are conceptions of RAVVY's adventurous wits. CADDY, of the New York Times, tails along as best he can, following RAVVY's cue in his blundering way, and feebly paraphrasing in the morning the evening suggestions of his more intellectual partner in the au-

dacious enterprise. The quakings and tremblings noticeable behind the bold front which CADDY strives to put on under stimulus from RAVVY's stronger nature, are due to a sense of present insecurity and to the terrorizing conclousness of provious record. RAVVY cares nothing for all that; but CADDY, even when inspired and instructed and supported by RAVVY, is still a our.

Read in connection with the editorial colimps of the Evening Post, the editorial columns of the New York Times afford from day to day a midsummer spectacle of the most diverting character.

But how RAVVY despises CADDY; and how CADDY, at the bottom of his rabbit soul, hates RAVVY!

Is there No Help for Cuba?

Every week for some months past we have laid before the readers of THE SUN a vivid and authentic picture of the shameful state of things in Cuba under Spanish domination. During that time we have witnessed a reconstruction of the Sagasta Cabinet, but no changes at Madrid avail to check the spolistion and retard the ruin of the island.

To the mother country Cuba will ere long be valueless, and it is only a question of time when, unable to bear the fast increasing excess of expenditure over income resulting from her paralyzing system of colonial government, Spain herself will propose to sell the Gem of the Antilles to some foreign power. We have lately learned from ex-Minister BIGELOW that some twenty years ago Gen. PRIM offered to trans fer Cuba to the United States for \$3,000,000. Although to the parent State the island is worth less now than it was then, it is not likely that a price so derisory would even be considered by any other Spanish statesman. It does not follow that a proffer more commensurate with the traditional importance of its West Indian possessions—such a proffer, for instance, as \$100,000,000-might not be seriously discussed by the home Government. But why, it may be asked, should any

other power want Cuba, if it has become a burden to the present owner? The productive and strategic capabilities of the island are not to be measured by its slight utility to Spain. As well compare the actual condition of Ireland with that which it might occupy but for its long subjection to English misgovernment. Those who know Cuba best pronounce it impossible to fix any limit to her output of valuable staples, if she could enjoy a civil government at once firm and just, and a wise and economical fiscal administration. We need not dwell on the strategic significance of the islandlying, as it does, in the jaws of the Gulf of Mexico-to a great commercial power like England, or France, or Germany, which desires a large share of the trade with the west coast of South America, and which aims also to control the transcontinental route that is certain one day to be opened by the way of Nicaragua, if not by that of Panama. To France, in particular, should her Government be ultimately prevailed upon by popular clamor to undertake the completion of the Panama Canal, the acquisition of Cuba would be of inestimable moment.

It needs no argument to prove that, whatever might be the strategic usefulness of Cuba to certain European powers, the possession of it would be, in the event of the construction of a trans-isthmian canal, incomparably more important to the United States. Were France or Germany once planted on the island which is the key of the Caribbean, our maritime communication with our Pacific States might be at any hour cut off. On this ground alone, and without any reference to the vast agripossibilities of Cubs, would we not be justified in making an annual outlay of \$3,500,000, the interest upon the sum for which the island could perhaps be purchased? Is it not true, moreover, that by such an investment we should be following in the line of THOMAS JEFFERSON, who by his Louisiana purchase took the first step toward the control of the Guif of Mexico?

Is the County Democracy about to be crushed out, for a time or forever, under the overwhelming weight of Tammany Hall? This is a bad time for enforced radical transmogrifications in local politics. Yet we doubt if Time ever succeeded in introducing more whirligigs into a given period than from March 1885, down to date.

Our special correspondent in Chicago, who is investigating the alleged conspiracies there. says that a vast amount of romance has been printed about the dynamiters, and that the Anarchist revelations have turned out to be a dense and dangerous muddle. It is desirable that the romantic features of the reports should be dispelled at once, and that the muddle should be cleared up as soon as possible. If the Brotherhood men and the Anarchists now under arrest there are guilty of such conspiracles as they are accused of, there should not be a day's unnecessary delay in bringing out the facts by logal methods for the information of the American people. If the news circulated over the country from Chicago is true, it is of a very grave character. There has been surplus of sensational and alarming rumors.

Dr. CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW is the most popular member of the Republican party in this city; yet for all that it is vain for any Republican to dream of his nomination or of his election as a Republican candidate for Mayor of

Since the bill providing for an international marine conference has now become a law, its provisions should be carried into effect with reasonable expedition. The authority con-ferred on the American delegates who may be appointed to this congress lasts until the clos of the year 1889; but the purpose sought, that of securing greater safety for life and property at sea, commends it to early action. The measure has been improved in various ways since its introduction into the House, and its existing provision for seven delegates instead of five, consisting of two officers of the navy one of the life saving service, two masters o rehant vessels, and two civilians versed in

admiralty practice, should insure a suitable representation of the interests concerned. The subject of the conference must appeal strongly to all maritime nations. The need of a simple and complete signal code for the avoidance of collisions under all circumstances. but more particularly in darkness and fog. has long been recognized. But national prejudices and the bondage of custom are such that only an international conference, agreeing on a proper system and then recommending its adoption to all nations, is ever likely to secure a universal code. This is only one of many important subjects to come before the conference, the clearing of the high seas from floating wrecks being among them.

From the list of Democrats who share with Mr. RANDALL the honor due to a courageous assertion of principles and uncompromising devotion to the interests of American industries, the name of the Hon, EDWARD W. GREENMAN of New York was omitted by acci-

Mr. GREENMAN voted against the MILLS bill. He is a Democrat, an American, and a friend of American industry as against the world,

A momentous conference of the locomotive engineers of the country, in which 2,000 dolegates will participate. Is to be held next Tuesday. The two questions to be taken up at the conference relate to the maintenance of the Burlington strike and the adoption of a policy respecting the alleged conspiracy. From the canvass that has already been made, there is no doubt that the conference will provide ways and means of upholding the strike until satisfactory terms can be agreed upon. And there is no doubt as to the ground that the conference will take in utterly condemning all conspiracies and in trying to secure the bottom ocomotive engineers of the country have althe grave responsibilities that devolve upon them, and they will assuredly be faithful to that record at the conference in St. Joseph.

Chairman BRICE says that, so far as the Democracy is concerned, we are to have a "campaign of intellect," Now let the Repubican managers watch the example thus of fered and govern their action accordingly.

For the past few days we have had in this city a Presidential candidate, who, according to the reports, appeared in public on Monday evening wearing a dress of old gold satin and carrying a large bouquet of roses. The candidate in question is that unqualling lady who is female suffrage party, Mrs. Belva Lockwood. cacy of her election, and was followed by other speakers of both sexes in the same strain. The people of this city and vicinity are to have the opportunity of hearing several other political speeches from Mrs. Lockwood within s short time. She is described as a temperate and reasonable orator, well versed in public affairs, and able to present the arguments in her own behalf in a telling looks to us as though the female suffrage sause was not making a very great stir in the country nowadays. Many of the ladies who were formally its leading advocates seem to have left the public platform. For example, we do not often hear of speeches being made by MIR ELIZABETH CADY STANTON OF MISS SUSAN B. ANTHONY, and others whose names were once familiar are now out of the battle so far as we are aware. New upholders of the and the foremost among these at this time is candidate for President, whom any man may ote for without making an apology to any of her rivals in the political field.

Mr. MONNIER, who has been exploring the upper Amazon, has visited near its headwaters. 125 miles from the Pacific coast, a tribe of remarkably lazy Indians, for whom even gold has no attractions, though they know its value. He says they live in indescribable poverty and squalor. When he asked them why they did not collect the gold, of which considerable quantities may be found in their country, they replied that it would be far too much trouble It is rare indeed that savage peoples do not open placer gold mines when they have a chance. The gold regions of Africa and India show many vestiges of ancient diggings, and far toward the Zambesi, in inner Africa the beds, preserving the precious dust they find in quills until the next trader comes along.

The new restrictions upon Chinese immigration to Australia are less rigorous than those enforced against it in the United States. but they are sufficient to make New South Wales at least a disagreeable abode for Chinamen. The well-informed observer who looks over the mans that show all the lands of the habitable globe is very apt to be led to the conclusion that the African continent offers the most inviting field for the surplus population of China. The Chinese empire ca tens of millions of its people, and Africa can

We are amazed by the reports of the bigotry that was displayed by our Chinese ellow townsmen at their great picnic of last Monday. They excluded from the festivities all Christian Chinamen, who were scornfully described as "Sunday school Chinamen." They showed no prejudice against American Christians, and even invited a number of them to the picnic; but the Chinaman who favored Christianity was treated as an outcast. We must condemn this gross and glaring illiberality. It is in opposition to the teachings of the wisest of all the ancient Chinese philosophers, Confucius, or KOU-FUT-ZEE. The precepts of that virtuous and broad-minded sage ought not to be ignored by any Chinaman, at home or abroad, He inculcated the practice of charity toward the adherents of all forms of religion, and taught doctrines wholly contrary to the bigotry that was in the ascendant at Monday's Chinese picnic. It is melancholy to see our pagan friends here disregarding the wisdom of the illustrious teacher whose name is venerated even by the scholars and princes and mandarins of every button in China.

It is made evident by the Irish news published from time to time that even by enforcing their harsh and violent policy the Luglish Tories have not succeeded in crushing out the spirit of the people of Ireland.

The Project to Buy Cuba, Mr. Ethan Allen has written this letter to Representative S. S. Cox: New York, July 24, 1888.

Hon. N. S. Cox. My Dana Str. In 1870, when Cuba was in the horrors of revolution, I was a member of the Cuban League, the object of which was to create American sympathy for them. Gens. Burnside, Frank Blair, Gorden Granger, Haves, Martin T. McMahon, Cassins M. Clay, and many others of like ith composed the League. I was an humble member of this patriotic organization. We re-member with gratifude that in those days you were an open and eloquent champion of Cuba upon the floors of Congress, supported by uen. Banks, Senator Voorhees, and other filmstrious men. The fire of salvation for Cuba is allve in me yet, as of old, and I trust the same may be said of you. Cubs wants you now. I have spoken with feeble voice in Tan Naw You, Styn of yesterday. Enclosed I send you the suggestions made, won't you read, and, if you approve, give solid result by action in Congress? Won't you offer a resolution in structing the Committee on Fereign Relations to open negotiations with the Spanish authorities with a view of buying the island? This certainly cas do no haim, and it may effect great results important to us as a

very truly, Ernan Atlan. The Immense Increase of Free Traders. From the Deston Daily Globe. Six months ago all the free traders in this

is not too much to say that they are hundreds of thou

nation and as a people of common humanity.

The Hon. Tim Campbell on the Tartif. Prom the Washington Post.
"A tariff bill in the nature of things," says the lies. Tim Campbell of New York, "is a taling of duty and a law forever."

BAN PRANCISCO IN A BAD WAY.

The Grand Jury Says the City is Controlled by the Crimient Element.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 24 .- A sensation has een created by the flual report of the Grand Jury of San Francisco. The jury was composed of nineteen representative men of the city, and they had been in secsion nearly seven weeks. Most of the departments of the city Government the jury criticised severely, Speaking of crime, the report says:

We think ourselves justified in asserting that in this city crime is organized for purposes offensive and defensive, and has its siders and abettors. Our and has its siders and abetters. Our elections are controlled to a great extent by 1.200 to 1.500 members of the criminal element leagued together and rendering good pro quo, having so-called pulls on men in authority and others influential with those having power. Matters have reached such a condition here that to openly offend the directory of the criminal element seems to invite complete political catracism. Resprecily exists between criminals, prestitutes, gamblers, and bossism. Policemen seem not to meet the requirements of the situation.

Repeaking of the Chinese quarter, the report says:

Saya: This San Francisco Sodom, with all its This San Francisco Sodom, with all its lonthsome features, has become so familiar that it has cense to inspire horror among our citizens. It is only strangers who realize the hid-cousness and likiness of its shims. It is vain to point out the disgrace of having such a foul cancer in the very heart of this great metropolis. This has been done here for more than a quarter of a century, and still the evil spreads. Its cambling dens, its brothels and its onlum joints fourish in spite of our police, and its inhabitants live in foul kennels which stills visitors with their unbearable stenches."

MUST BE CAREFUL WITH DESPERADOES Bond Clerk Penney and a Six-foot Beputy

Take Precautions and Hundenfis Bond Clerk Penney of the District Attorney's office sent yesterday for Deputy Sheriff John D. Lynch, a six-foot attaché of the Sher-iff's office, and said to him: "John, take your handcuffs, will you, and bring Nathan Goldstein from the Tombs. He is a burglar. and the Police Justice held him in \$1,000 ball. Bail has been offered, and he must be brought here. Perhaps you would like to take another

deputy with you?" Deputy Sheriff Lynch said he would undertake the job alone. In fifteen minutes Clerk Penney saw handcuffed before him Nathan Goldstein, nine years old, and small for his age. Goldstein and two other boys, Ikev Zipper and Sheeny Joe, were caught in the act of entering a dry goods store at 13 Hester street on July 12. Goldstein cried, and told Mr. Penney that Sheeny Joe had got him to do it. On the way from the Tombs to the District Attorney's office Goldstein cried in Monday. "Hi. Reddy," little Goldstein cried. "come over here. I want ter speak ter yer."

"Reddy," or "Ikev," however, ran down Centre street as fast as his feet would carry him. Both Zipper and Goldstein are out on ball, and the police are looking for Sheeny Joe.

Mr. Penney said afterward that he was as Badiy sold as the deputy sheriff.

SAMUEL JACKSON RANDALL

A Candid Acknowledgment by a Leading

From the Kansas City Times.

To Mr. Randall, more than to any other one man, did President Cleveland owe his last election. The labors performed in that tremendous struggle were simply gigantic. No brass bands greeted him, no processions followed him, no rockets went up for him, no banners blew out wide and free for him; but he would make three and four speeches a day to workingmen, and speeches at that which never got into the newspapers.

And now to lose him when the need is the screst-forbid it fortune.

HARRISON AND THE CHINESE. A Leading Democratic Journal Employs an Ex-Governor of Massachusetts to Explain. From the Boston Dally Globe.

Harrison, when Senator, voted in 1882 against he and many other sound lawyers believed, violated the provisions of the treaty then existing between the United States and China; and there was therefore, no other way in which he could honestly vote, being a statesman, and not a demagogue.

But as to excluding the Chinese and stopping the outrageous system by which they were dumped upon the Pacific coast, he was in favor of accomplishing that ob-ject, in the only was possible by some bill that should be in harmony with existing treaty obligations, or by making a new treaty that would insure exclusion. In A bill was therefore introduced two or three years ago in the Forty-ninth Congress, by Mr. Morrow in the House and by Senator Fair in the Senate. In the latter It was referred to the Senate committee on foreign reations, of which Senator Harrison was a member. It was a vigorous bill, carefully prepared by members of Congress representing the Pacific slope and approved by United States officials who were familiar with the difficulties of enforcing Chinese exclusion. It was drawn by Mr. Morrow, who had been assistant United States District Attorney, and it was an advance on any previous legislation. The Senate committee unanimously reported it back favorably, and it passed the n justice to his position be said, opposed it in debate. It is said that in 1882 Harrison voted against an amendment of Senator Farley providing that no court should admit Chinese to citizenship. But as Senator dmunds then pointed out, our naturalization laws already forbade Chinese naturalization. It had been so decided in the courts. Senator Edmunds therefore pro-posed a substitute for Farley's amendment as follows: "Nothing in this act shall be construed to change the existing naturalization laws so as to admit Chinese per sons to citizenship." Senator Harrison preferred the Edmunds amendment to the Farley amendment, as any sensible man well might, and voted for the former. which fully covered the very point sought for in the auti-Chinese interest.

The Growing Pension List-Oh, for a Few deffersons!

From the Chicago Herald. Despite the protests of all Democratic citirens, the pension list of the United States grows at a rate that will soon make the roster as long as the Eng-lish roll. Six women, a Supreme Judge, and 800 army and navy officers now draw salaries and do nothing. The United States, a Government completely dissociated from religion, is now paying no less than nineteen retired chaplains from \$30 to \$40 a week for no service The civil and retired pensions cost \$2.000,000 a year. How would the whole regiment like to parade before the manes of Thomas Jefferson and Andrew Jackson !

Far-reaching Sun Light.

From the Antonia Eventug Sentinel. Several days ago a despatch from Buffalo appeared in Tor New York Sex detailing the career of a quack doctor in that city who made sick people well and restored sight to the blind. This publicity did not suit the miracle worker, and he left the city. A similar character appeared in New Orleans and hired the St. Charles Theatre in which to perform his actionishing feats. The Son is read in New Orleans as well as in Buffalo, and the despatch led one of the local papers to investigate the dector, with the result of an exposure Great is the power of the newspapers-Ta

fen in particular. A Massachusetts View.

After the late stirring up which Gov. Hill has made, there is no doubt that he will get the guberna torial nomination. He is just such a Governor as New York wants

An Intelligent Parrot. Gentleman (to bird fancier)-Can this parrot

alk ?

Bird Fancier—Yes, sir,
tier: isunan (to parrot)—Polty want a cracker?
Parrot to comply—Chestnut.
Gentleman—Pil take nim. Where he Isn't Known. Mrs. Kendricks (whose husband is a candidate for office)-What do you think my husband's

chances are. Mr. Dumiey ! Mr. Damie; ianxious to offer words of encouragement; — Weil—er—away from home I think they're very flat-Following the Pashien.

Old Mr. Soapfat (to daughter)-Do you realise, my dear, that if you marry this young Mr. Tutti-Frutti Van Dyke your money will have to appert him? Mass Sospida-th, yes, pages out a sat sort of thing is all the style just now, you know.

They're All Through New. From the Barthest Courant Oh, is there a spet in this glorious land.
This blest land of freedom, this sand beautiful,
Where a fellow can get a good paper in hand
That ian't discussing the tariff on wool? I'm going home. I'm going home, I'm going home to dyname.

THE STAGE.

An Argument that the Legitimate Should Rise Against the Risegitimate.

From the Inter-Ocean. Respectable actors think great and crue Respectable actors think great and cruci injustice is done them in the general consure of the stage; but there is a question if these actors—and we use the word to cover both sexen of players—are not themselves directly responsible for the odium they suffer in common with their erring and victors associates. We do not propose to take up that old question as to the evil of the stage, as it has been discussed pro and con by public and press for so many years. Broad minded, intelligent people iong ago ceased to regard the stage as an annixed evil, or to second it is influence more

pie long ago ceased to regard the stage as an immixed sui, or to account its influence more baneful than teneficial, more than indeady in its public effects, and not until the cause of that has been removed will the question of theatrical reformation stage or in the question of the theatrical reformation stage or in the question of the theatrical reformation and the property of th

From the Philadelphia News

A very pretty young lady of Philadelphia, daughter of one of the first families of West Walnut street, swam from the Atlantic City beach nearly a half mile beyond the breakers this morning. She returned safely, and, with a group of other young ladies and several well-known members of the opposite sex. well-known members of the opposite sex, walked up the beach. Opposite Jackson's bath houses, in full sight of many spectators and all her companions, she lifted her short skirts a trifle and adjusted the garter of her long stocking, which had become loosened with the effort of swimming. She did this with the utmost non-chalance. Just imagine the sensation it would cause if she should perform this same harmless liftly toilet act on the veranda in presence of the same audience! She would be cut dead by every woman, and quite likely requested to leave the hotel. It is an every-day occurrence. But I wonder why the same act is deemed proper in one place and vulgar in another. proper in one place and vulgar in another.

Insurance on the Big Raft. From the Boston Advertiser.

President Fuller of the Boston Marine has sent an agent to Joggins, N. S., to examine the great timber rait to be launched from that place, and if the rait is reasonably safe he will make a rate upon it for about \$20,000, the raft being valued at about \$50,000. He will insure it only under the following conditions: That it shall sail some time before the middle of August; that the raif shall be towed by the B. W. Morse, the most powerful tug aftont without any exception, and that the owners of the tug shall receive no compensation whatever if they lose the rait; that an extra tug shall accompany the Morse, ready to lend aid at any time; that the raif shall be litted with appliances for safely anchoring it; and finally, that the owners of the rait shall carry a good part of the insurance themselves.

An Enthusiestic Girl Augler.

An Enthusiastic Girl Augler,

From the Boston Advertiser.

GLEN HOUSE, N. H., July 21.—Miss Lottle F.,
Maxwell of Framingham, who is stopping here with Mr.
and Mrs George F. Mercalf, accomplished a feat on Thursday last which probably no other woman has ever
done. She, in company with Mr. Metcalf and a guide,
walked from the fifth mile post on the Mount Washin,
ion carriage road and the west branch of the Peobody
River in the ravine known as the "duff of Mexico"
in tween Mount Washington and Adams and Shed the
river down to degoods Falls, and thence walked to the
Glen House. The elect was made at Ne Gleck A. M. and
the Gen House. The start was made at Ne Gleck A. M. and
the Gen House The start was made at Ne Gleck A. M. and
the Gen House The start was made at Ne Gleck A. M. and
the data was seventy four trout for Hiss Maxwell and
seventy seven for Mr. Matcalf.

A Disbellent Plet. From the Boston Courie

The brittality with which newly-married people are created by their Jeating triends is accasinally receiving fresh limitation. At a receit Resion weaking accupies of sportive ushers discovered the train on which the britial pair were to leave town, and what baggage they had. Driving swiftly to the station they condided their plan to the baggage master and, with the contribution, they affixed to each namide of the trunks of the britis and groom an enormous how of whitesath ribon. If the groom did not bisaphene when he saw the decorated frunks deposited in the hall of the hotel to which he went he may take rank with Job for patience.

Spirits in the Arts. A dialogue of the future: "I'm an artist and I want tome spirits to use in the arts."

I want tome spirits to use in the arts." may I ask what your trained of art is."

"Fainting the town red."

A Russian Courtship. From the Chicago Tribune. "Be mine?" said the ardent young flaw milegoff, in a vidre with emotion quite hoaky.
"My founded develon, oh, please do not scoff, Earinha Pojakaroluski!"

Techernyschevsky, my friend, the shy maiden r "Your people are noble and rich.
Would a Golgusoff's granddaughter be a fit bride
For a nephew of Maximovitch?"

Leare not a kopeck '' he said. "In my dreshky I have you safe now, and I laugh At the wealth of a Kirkin or Overhaukeshki, Gojavnik, or Pullersedoff.

You are worth more to use than the gold of Slugmiski, Brakemay-ski, or Sumarakod! Easts ke Polakarduski, it's risky, But I'm going to carry you off!"

And this is the way the young Sawmilegoff. Fut an end to all further discussion. Twas a simpler proceeding to carry her off, Than to go on courting in Russian.

Escape all danger from attacks of diarrhose, dysen-tery, or cholers morbes by using Dr. Jarne's Carmin-ative Balsam—an old remedy, to be sure, but as safe and certain as ever—448s.

CANDIDATES FOR THE STAGE.

Mr. Boucleautt Examines a Lot of Actor There was a matinée performance at the Madison Square Theatre yesterday in which upward of 100 persons, most of them interest.

ing young women, took part. No programmes of the event were distributed, but it was generally understood that the piece was called "A Great Opportunity." The star par was played by Mr. Dion Boueleault, and the grace with which he acted showed his wonderful versatile ity, for the role is as unlike Conn. his most famous character, as could be imagined. He was made up as an elderly, prosperous gentleman, His wig was bald upon the crown, but snow-white hair fell thickly down over his collar from the back of his head; and it was impossible to tell where the natural forehead disappeared under the wig. so nicely had the joining process been accomplished. The actor wore a stubby white moustache, and there was just a auspicion of an imperial below his under line Ha Next in prominence to Mr. Boucleault was a

was dressed plainly but fashonably in gray,
Next in prominence to Mr. Boucleault was a
young actor who played the part of a secretary,
He kent the stage all the time, too, and in a
most lifeless way, for he did not once rise from
his chair. He was the one actor in the whole
company, however, whose lines could always
be heardedistinctly in all parts of the theatre.

"A Great Opportunity" is neither a coincely
nor a tragedy. It is one of those productions
that it is difficult to classify. The critics generally were of opinion that it was intended by
Mr. Plamer as an American satire, for nothing
could be more apparent than the effort to take
off the civil service reform examining boards,
The hundred or so ladies and gentlemen who
played the minor parts appeared as the candidates, and Mr. Boucleault was chief examiner.
All but one of the lights in the auditorium were
turned out in order to enhance the dreary
gloom of the proceedings. The effect was overdone, and a little music from the orchestra, or
a "opical song by Mr. Boucleault, would have
strengthened the satire immensurably.

The stage was set with a pretty interior
scene to represent the inxury with which
Civil Service Commissioners are surrounded.
The scopie who played the candidates came in
one by one, and told Mr. Boucleault what they
thought they could do in the dramatic way.
He listened to them all gravely, after greeting
each new comer with a courteous bow. He
took the names of some, to others he gave a
part of a scene to study, and others he sent
away in a more or less uncertain frame of
mind. They were made up in a variety of
styles—some were good imitations of young
girls of 16, others of comfortable matrons of 40;
and between these ages every year was represented, and nearly overy condition of servitude; for young ladies in worn ginabin gowns
alternated with others stylishly and even richparts uniformly well in one respect; every one
amateurs, it must be said that they played their
parts uniformly well in one respect; every one
remateur

THE NAVY YARD FRAUDS.

Marshal Stafford's Idea of What Ought to be Done in the Yard.

The investigation touching the navy yard frauds was continued yesterday in Brooklyn under the direction of Paymasters Allen and Loomis, and J. Munroe Heiskell of the Department of Justice. The utmost secrecy marks the investigation, but among the witnesses so far examined has been Thos, Keenan, Daniel Farrell, and Frank Birmingham of the Provisions and Clothing Department, and Patrick Larkins of the boller; shop, and several of Storekeeper Loomis's employees. What reve-

Storekeeper Loomis's employees. What revelations have been made are cally a matter of conjecture, but an official said yesterday that there were likely to be some important arrests before it was concluded.

Thomas Shea, a clerk in the Supplies Department, who was arrested on Saturday accused of stoaling a barrel of pork, was at his old place in the yard yesterday, and it was said that he would be retained until his guilt was established. It is protty generally believed that both Laird and Shea have made confessions about the manner in which the frauds on the Government were carried out, and that their statements are mainly the basis for the present investigation. United States Marshal Stafford yesterday volunteered this statement:

"If I were running the yard I would take the Fire Department down there, hook everything into the fill it up with good Democrats."

SUNBEAMS.

-London has fewer inhabitants to the house than any ether of the great cities of Europe. Vienna has the most persons to the house, having five times as many as London.

-Electric engines of two hundred horse power each, three together in each locomotive, work ing independently, are about to be substituted for steam notives on the Metropolitan Underground Rail

-M. Grévy late President of France is busily engaged in writing his memoirs, covering the leading events in French history from 1848 to 1884. It

is said that a publisher is already negotiating for their dmultaneous publication in London and New York.

—One of the English regiments is experi-

one in the centre. It is said that the invention makes -At a recent ball at the house of Mrs Mucholland, in London, the mantelpieces were covered with banks of rare orchids, pyramids of flowers were placed in every available corner, and baskets of flowers were hung from the ceilings, while the staircase was a

trellis work of flowers. -Gen. Boulanger, on a pension of \$1,600 a year, pays \$2,400 a year rent and spends \$30,000 a year on himself and an equal amount on the establishment of his wife and two daughters at Versailles. French papers intimate that an American millionaire supplies the deficiency between income and outgo.

-A. J. Drake, of Palatka, Fin., has a vest that was worn by his grandfather. Albrittain Drake. during the Revolutionary war. It is made of cotton homespun, with gourd buttons, and measures sixty inches around the bottom, ample confirmation of the family tradition that the Revolutionary ancestor weigh -A woman in Walton county, Ga., claims

to have performed laparotomy upon the craw of a sich hen, taking out the organ, cleaning and washing it, and restoring it to its place, the stitches being afterward sewed up and the hen set free. The bird is said to have red and to be now the mother of a prom -English bettors are being asked to make their wagers for the Derby of 1808 on the basis of the

coincidence alleged to have been worked out by a well known turfman, that the winner of the Derby in a year that ends with eight siways has eight letters in his name. In 1888 Ayrshire, with eight letters, whose dam was Portland, eight letters, ridden by F. Barrett, eight letters, was the winner. -A watch dial now being made at the Waltham works has, it is said, instead of the twelve Ro-

man numerals on the dial, twelve small silhouette fig-ures. One o'clock is represented by a young woman with a babe in her arms. At 2 o'clock the child is larger, at 3 it is in short clothes, and so goes on until at 8 o'c.oci the babe is a schoolboy, and the woman disappears. At 0 he wears a college gown and mortar board, and at 10 he is parting from the woman at her deathbod. At 11 he is a middle-aged man, and at 12 is old and decrepit. -This remarkable tale comes from France and no affidavit goes with it: In the forest of Esterel a

man and a woman were at work while their infant child, aged six months, lay in a cradle in front of their cottage within their sight. Suddenly an enormous eagle swooped down, seized the babe, and flew off. The father rushed into the hot, picked up his gun, and, returning, fired at the bird, which dropped to the earth dead, while the father, holding out his hands caught the infant as it fell and returned it to the cradle without a scratch

-Five persons were imprisoned by the caving in of a wall at a quarry at Chancelade, or --Perigoux. France, recently, and there were no means at hand to rescue them. To find out where they were, a shaft twelve inches in diameter was bored, down which was slid a tube, near the end of which was a small cam era surrounded by a battery of electric lights. With this apparatus a number of negatives were taken, and the effect of the disaster shown, even to the faces of two corpses. It was thus known that the men were dead and that effort to succor them would be useless

-William Blount, a fourteen-year-old boy, has begun suit through a guardian whom he had ap-pointed for that purpose, against the Pacific Simi Steam-ship Company for \$50,000 damages for personal injuries. He claims to have salled from this city last April on the Newport to visit a cousin in San Francisco. At Pansma he was transferred to the Acaputou, and two days after-ward small-pox broke out aboard. The sick were at once placed in a lazaretto on the ship, and young Bl with them, though he did not have the disease, bu merely a rash on his forehead. At Acaduleo they were put on a desert island, where they remained until May 8. Brount had to take care of four wick mun and nurse them through their siness had to row over the bay and get food, and suffered much hardship on the island, which was barren of vegetation, and ou white, the son beat flercely. He says that when the Captain got to Ban Francisco he made no mention of the sick men. nor were their names on the passenger list. The lad thinks he is justified in demanding a good round outs for damages.